

and human rights in Aceh, Hamzah was an important voice of moderation and an internationally known representative of his people who made irreplaceable contributions to peace and respect for human rights in his homeland.

(9) The Indonesian government has failed to release the results of Jafar Siddiq Hamzah's autopsy report, and the inaccessibility of the report has delayed the investigation which could lead to bringing the murderers to justice.

(10) There is supporting documentation from the United States Department of State and other reliable sources that Indonesian military and police forces have committed widespread acts of torture, rape, disappearance and extra-judicial executions against West Papuan and Acehnese civilians.

(11) In Maluku, where Muslim and Christian peoples lived in peace and respected with each other for decades, thousands have been killed and tens of thousands displaced during outbreaks of violence over the past three years.

(12) Militia forces known as the Laskar Jihad have arrived from Java and other islands outside Maluku to inflame hatred and perpetrate violence against Christians, and to create religious intolerance among the people of Maluku, and the Laskar Jihad has been openly encouraged by some Indonesian leaders including Amien Rais, Chair of the People's Consultative Assembly.

(13) Muslim and Christian leaders alike have called for the arrest of militia leaders in Maluku and asking for international assistance in ending this devastating conflict.

(14) The most recent instance of widespread violence in Indonesia has broken out on the island of Kalimantan (Borneo), in the province of Central Kalimantan, where indigenous Dayaks brutally attacked migrant Madurese, killing hundreds and causing thousands of others to flee.

(15) The people of the island of Madura who were resettled in Kalimantan under the auspices of the Soeharto government's transmigration program, which served to strengthen the political control of the regime, have become scapegoats for official government policy, while the Dayaks have suffered from this policy and from official exploitation of the natural resources of their homeland.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) expresses its deep concern over ongoing human rights violations committed by Indonesian military and police forces against civilians in West Papua and Aceh, as well as over violence by militias and others in Maluku, Central Kalimantan, and elsewhere in Indonesia;

(2) calls upon the United States Department of State to publicly protest the reemergence of political imprisonment in Indonesia and to take necessary steps to release, immediately and unconditionally, all political prisoners, including Rev. Obed Komba, Rev. Yudas Meage, Yafet Yelemaken, Murjono Murib and Amelia Yigibalom of West Papua, and Muhammad Nazar of Aceh, all adopted by Amnesty International as Prisoners of Conscience, and student demonstrators Matius Rumbapuk, Laon Wenda, Jenderal Achmad Yani, Joseph Wenda and Hans Gobay of West Papua;

(3) calls upon the Department of State to support and encourage the Government of Indonesia to engage in peaceful dialogue with respected West Papuan community leaders and other members of West Papuan civil society, as prescribed by the 1999 Terms of Reference for the National Dialogue on Irian Jaya, and to urge the Governor of West Papua to create an environment conducive to the peaceful repatriation of West Papuan refugees and "illegal border crossers" who now reside in Papua New Guinea;

(4) calls upon the United States Government to press the Government of Indonesia to permit access to West Papua and Aceh, including the project areas of the United States-owned Freeport mine and Exxon-Mobil facilities, by inde-

pendent human rights and environmental monitors, including the United Nations special rapporteurs on torture and extra-judicial execution, as well as by humanitarian nongovernmental organizations;

(5) calls upon the United States Government to press for the withdrawal of nonorganic troops from West Papua and Aceh, and an overall reduction of force numbers in those areas, particularly along the PNG border;

(6) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to release the autopsy report of Jafar Siddiq Hamzah immediately, to conduct a thorough, open, and transparent investigation of the murder of Hamzah and the four others with whom he was found, to offer full access and support to independent investigators and forensic experts brought in to examine these cases, and to ensure that the perpetrators of these atrocities are brought to justice through open and fair trials;

(7) condemns the recent atrocities in Central Kalimantan the failure of Indonesian police and other security forces to intervene to stop these atrocities, as well as the underlying social and economic conditions caused by systematic transmigration programs, imported labor, and inequitable and destructive exploitation of local natural resources that have worsened the poverty and discrimination which were contributing factors in their commission;

(8) condemns comparable Indonesian Government policies in Maluku and the failure of Indonesian police and other security forces in and around Ambon to halt sectarian violence, including the operations of the Laskar Jihad militia;

(9) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to take decisive action to halt sectarian violence in Maluku and to arrest those guilty of violence, including Laskar Jihad militia leaders and armed forces officers guilty of complicity in their operations against civilians, and to make significant progress towards rehabilitation and reestablishment of local communities displaced by the violence and rebuild the physical infrastructure of the communities;

(10) calls upon the Department of State to support United Nations and other international delegations and monitoring efforts by international and nongovernmental agencies in West Papua, Aceh, Maluku, Central Kalimantan, West Timor, and other areas of Indonesia in order to deter further human rights violations, and to encourage and support international and nongovernmental agencies in efforts to help the people of Indonesia rebuild and rehabilitate communities torn by violence, particularly by assisting in the return of internally displaced peoples and in efforts at reconciliation within and among communities;

(11) calls upon the Department of State to ensure that all appropriate information regarding current conditions in the West Papua, Aceh, Maluku, Kalimantan, and elsewhere in Indonesia is included in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and the Annual Report on International Religious Freedom;

(12) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to devote official attention, in an atmosphere of openness and transparency and oversight, to investigations into the numerous cases of disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and other serious human rights violations in West Papua, Aceh, Maluku, Central Kalimantan, elsewhere in Indonesia, and occupied East Timor; and

(13) calls upon the United States Government to continue to insist upon vigorous investigation into all such violations, and upon trials according to international standards for military and police officers, militia leaders, and others accused of such violations.

SEC. 738. SENSE OF CONGRESS SUPPORTING PROPERLY CONDUCTED ELECTIONS IN KOSOVA DURING 2001.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic perpetrated a brutal campaign of eth-

nic cleansing against the ethnic Albanian population of Kosova, resulting in thousands of deaths and rapes and the displacement of nearly 1 million people.

(2) Prior to the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia, Kosova was a separate political and legal entity with a separate and distinct financial sector, police force, government, education system, judiciary, and health care system.

(3) During that time, the people of Kosova successfully administered the province.

(4) During the Milosevic era, Kosovar citizens demonstrated again their ability to govern themselves by creating parallel governmental and social institutions.

(5) Local elections held in Kosova in 2000 were considered free and fair by international observers.

(6) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 authorizes the United Nations Mission in Kosova to provide for transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic and self-governing institutions, including the holding of elections, to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosova.

(7) The United Nations Mission in Kosova and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe should ensure that the conditions for properly conducted elections in Kosova are in place prior to the election.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Mission in Kosova should hold properly conducted elections throughout Kosova during the year 2001;

(2) the only way to maintain a true and lasting peace in the region is through the creation of democratic Kosovar institutions with real governing authority and responsibility, and Kosova-wide jurisdiction;

(3) all persons, regardless of ethnicity, are encouraged to participate in elections throughout Kosova; and

(4) the United States should work with the United Nations Mission in Kosova and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to ensure that the transition to Kosovar self-government under the terms and conditions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 proceeds peacefully, successfully, expeditiously, and in a spirit of ethnic inclusiveness.

SEC. 739. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO POLICY REVIEW OF RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President of the United States and his advisors should be commended for their success and the diplomatic skill with which they negotiated the safe return of the 24 American crew members of the United States Navy reconnaissance aircraft that made an emergency landing on the Chinese island of Hainan on April 1, 2001; and

(2) the United States Government should conduct a policy review of the nature of its relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China in light of recent events.

SEC. 740. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO BROADCASTING IN THE MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE BY RADIO FREE EUROPE.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Broadcasting Board of Governors should initiate surrogate broadcasting by Radio Free Europe in the Macedonian language to Macedonian-speaking areas of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

SEC. 741. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MAGEN DAVID ADOM SOCIETY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) It is the mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found, without discrimination.

(2) The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is a worldwide institution in which all national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have equal status.